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## NEWS FROM HAWAII.

**The Steamer Mariposa Reaches San Francisco.**

**NO STARTLING CHANGES MADE.**

**The Political Conditions Were Unchanged on the 16th—A Private Dispatch States That Serious Trouble Is Expected in the Near Future—The Associated Press' Letter From Honolulu.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22.—The steamer Mariposa, from Sydney via Auckland, Apia and Honolulu, has arrived. The steamer brings advices from the Hawaiian Islands to Dec. 14, including the regular copyright letter to the Associated Press of that date, which is as follows:

The last news received here from the United States was by a sailing vessel, which arrived Dec. 11. The barkentine George Perkins brought the text of ex-Queen Liliuokalani's statement given to Commissioner Blount. Prominent royalists, among whom was ex-Marshall Charles B. Wilson, admitted at once that the statement by the ex-queen was virtually correct, and set forth in a succinct manner the claims relied upon by her party. Interviews with leading annexationists showed the effect of the admissions. They held that the ex-queen, in admitting that she had prepared a new constitution which she was ready to force upon the foreigners, had admitted the groundwork upon which the revolution of last January was based.

In an interview with ex-Marshall Charles B. Wilson, that gentleman said that his report given Mr. Blount was supplemental to the ex-queen's and would explain many things which were not stated in detail by her. Inquiry shows that several portions of Mr. Wilson's statement to Mr. Blount were canceled before it left Hawaii, and if the testimony of persons who claim to know shall have weight, his deposition to Blount will not reach the American public in its original shape as presented to the American commissioner.

**In a State of Abeyance.**

At the present writing the political situation at Honolulu is in a state of abeyance, awaiting the news expected to arrive by the steamer Alameda, due on the 21st inst. Since the diplomatic notes exchanged by the provisional government and Minister Willis, nothing further has transpired. In the meantime the provisional government is carrying out the plans of defense already reported, and the last 5,000 sandbags are being filled today, to be placed in position upon the upper verandas of the executive building in case an attack is made.

After the vote of the council, that the removal of royalists in office should be made, which was precipitated by the removal of Fred Wundenberg from the deputy clerkship of the supreme court, George Smithers, registrar of public accounts, was replaced in the finance department by Mr. George Ashley, an American. Carl Widemann, first clerk in the same department, was replaced by E. A. McInery, a Hawaiian-born American. The only other removal which has taken place to date is that of a royalist from the custom house, who has been replaced by a three-quarter-white annexationist.

Conversations with leading loyalists develop the belief that President Cleveland will endeavor to carry out his policy of restoration; and that he will receive sufficient backing in the present congress to enable him to do so. They admit that the entire dependence of their cause now rests upon the firmness displayed by Mr. Cleveland. They admit that without the armed support of the United States they have no hopes of overthrowing the provisional government. Minister Willis has absolutely nothing to say on the situation beyond a reiteration that he is awaiting further instructions from Washington, which have been made necessary by certain contingencies which have arisen since his arrival. What these contingencies are no man here knows officially.

**British Interference Suggested.**

The royalists claim that if the congress refuses to settle the matter in favor of the ex-queen, as proposed by Mr. Cleveland, the Hawaiian affair is liable at any moment to assume international proportions, and hint that both England and Japan will take a hand. But little credence is given this view. It is learned upon authority, coming directly from the ex-queen's residence, that after her recent interview with Minister Willis she at once went to British Minister Wodehouse and thanked him for the advice he had previously given as to how she should conduct her negotiations with the United States government through its Hawaiian representative. All efforts to find out the position to be taken by the British in case trouble occurs have thus far failed.

Everybody connected with the British legation is ominously silent. Within the last few days the British cruiser Champion steamed out ostensibly for target practice, kept within two miles of the shore for over two hours, making inland bearings, and finally steamed out about seven miles and began target practice, after which she returned suddenly to the harbor, being away about one-third of the usual time occupied by British vessels upon such occasions. This procedure has been variously commented upon by the royalists and the annexationists.

**The Queen's Prospective Policy.**

Inquiry into the ex-queen's policy in the case of her restorations is outlined by several of her leading politicians to be one in which general amnesty will be granted to her opponents with few exceptions. After careful inquiry among the leading royalists these exceptions were learned to be President Dole; Minister Thurston; Attorney General W. O.

Smith and Chief Justice Judd of the supreme court. The annexationists claim that the ex-queen will never have a chance to display either her good will or hatred against these men or any others, so long as there is an American alive in Hawaii.

Considerable anxiety has been felt lately owing to the renewed poor health of President Dole. During the past week he has been resting at home, and has not appeared at the foreign office except in case of urgency. His physicians say that his health is not seriously impaired.

When last seen by the representative of the Associated Press, the president expressed the hope that the congress of the United States would aid Hawaii in reaching her ultimate destiny, from which he believed neither diplomatic intrigue nor force could long deter her, and affirmed that he firmly believed such steps would be taken on the opening of that body as would do away with the necessity of the provisional government meeting the proposed policy of the restoration with force, which must certainly result if Cleveland's administration attempted to again saddle a native monarchy upon the white population of Hawaii.

Among the annexationists the idea of the establishment of a commonwealth in Hawaii, in case the present government is left upon its own resources, seems to be taking deep root. In case such a plan should materialize in the future, the American model will probably be followed.

**Arrival of the Corwin.**

At 6 o'clock this morning the United States revenue cutter Corwin arrived unexpectedly in the harbor. Almost as soon as the Corwin dropped her anchors, Captain Munger came ashore, and went at once to the American legation, where he remained closeted with Minister Willis for over an hour. It is learned positively that he delivered extensive dispatches from Washington at the legation.

This morning at 9:30 o'clock the Associated Press representative called at the executive building and found all the ministers, including President Dole, in their offices. Interviews with the cabinet show that the government interprets President Cleveland's message to congress, which The Star published in an extra this morning, to mean: "I will restore the ex-queen peacefully if possible and in case I find this can not be done I will refer the matter to congress for settlement."

President Dole assured the Associated Press representative that in case Minister Willis made any advances, either before or after the sailing of the Mariposa, looking toward restoration, this government wished it announced in the most public manner that such negotiations would make no headway here, and if pushed would be absolutely rejected by the provisional government.

"The provisional government," said President Dole, "has arranged every detail for protecting life and property, and are also well prepared to resist with force the overthrow of the provisional government, if attempted by external means. Yes, you can say that if the worst comes we will make a stubborn resistance."

**Serious Trouble Imminent.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22.—The Associated Press Honolulu correspondent writes privately as follows, just as the steamer Mariposa was preparing to leave the dock for her voyage to San Francisco:

"Since the arrival of the Corwin this morning, affairs are in a very excited condition here. The rumor is prevalent that the officers of the United States warships have ordered their wives to leave by the Mariposa."

"The greatest secrecy is maintained. The provisional government is confident and will fight if attacked. At the present writing Americans and the government are prepared for the fight which may be precipitated at any moment. The government still persists in the belief that no trouble will occur. This is not the general opinion among Americans. The militia are all prepared, and within 20 minutes 1,000 men could be in the field to defend the provisional government."

**COMMODORE STANTON RESTORED.**

**His Saluting Mello in the Harbor of Rio Was Only an Error.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Secretary Herbert has given out his decision in the case of Commodore Stanton, detached from command of the South Atlantic station for saluting Mello in the harbor of Rio. The secretary restores Stanton to duty and assigns him to the command of the North Atlantic squadron. This is regarded as perhaps the choicest station to command among them all. The concluding portion of Secretary Herbert's letter is as follows:

"The department has never for a moment considered that you were intentionally guilty of wrong in this matter, but only that you committed a grave error of judgment. For this reason, and to satisfy the authorities of Brazil who were offended at your action, you were detached from command. The department now feeling assured that no further action will be necessary to prevent the recurrence of such errors will, as soon as practicable, restore you to command."

**Wagner Murder Trial.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 22.—The Wagner murder trial was without incident. In the morning the evidence was closed with unimportant testimony. Attorney John S. Dineen occupied the afternoon in opening the argument for the state. He devoted his attention to an analysis of the testimony.

**Wagon Wheel Trust.**

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—Plans have been made here by representatives of 20 wagon wheel manufacturers in the west for the formation of a wheel trust. The nucleus of the movement centers in the Standard Wheel company, with Crawford Fairbanks of Terre Haute, Ind., as president.

## GREAT NAVAL FIGHT.

**It Is Probably Taking Place Near Rio Janeiro.**

**A RUMOR TO THAT EFFECT.**

**The Republic, the Insurgents' Most Formidable War Vessel, About to Enter the Port of Pernambuco—The Insurgents Have Captured Another City—The Bombardments Still Continue.**

PERNAMBUCO, Dec. 22.—There is great excitement in this city over the well authenticated report that the Republic, the most formidable ship in the Brazilian insurgent fleet, accompanied by the Aquidaban, has been sighted heading northward, apparently for this port.

As the Niteroy sailed southward on Wednesday, and as the America is off this harbor, the likelihood of a fierce naval battle between the government and the revolutionary warships seem imminent.

**Another Insurgent Victory.**

BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 22.—The insurgent forces of Rio Grande have captured San Borju. The siege of Bage continues.

**RAN DOWN BY A TRAIN.**

**Three Men Instantly Killed and Another Slightly Injured.**

GREENSBURG, Pa., Dec. 22.—Yesterday evening at 6 o'clock, four men, who were walking on the track, were struck by passenger engine No. 31 of the Pennsylvania railroad a quarter of a mile east of here. Three of them were instantly killed. The other escaped with a few scratches. The train was running very fast and the four men were hurled into a ravine 100 feet below.

John Scott, an Englishman, the one survivor, knew only one of the men who were killed. He was his companion, and he stated that his name was Arthur Cavebaugh. He said that they had been working at McDonald as miners and were on their way to Williamstown, Pa., where they expected employment. The other two dead men are unknown. Scott and Cavebaugh met the other men in the morning, and they did not give their names. They only said that they came from Colorado. All three of the dead men were well dressed, one of them wearing fine kid gloves.

**IMPORTANT TEST CASE.**

**Is It Robbery to Bust a Nickel-in-the-Slot Machine?**

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Dec. 22.—A peculiar trial is now pending in the United States courts at New Albany from this place, in which two young colored men are defendants. A few weeks ago a machine used for holding cigars that operated on the plan of the nickel-in-the-slot was robbed, and upon examination it was found that the spring was worked by dropping pieces in the slot resembling nickels in size, shape and weight.

An investigation followed and the two young colored men were indicted on the charge of counterfeiting money, and they will be tried at New Albany during the present term of court. The case involves a point that is of much importance to such inventions, and should the charge of counterfeiting be made out, will put a stop to a practice that has been very annoying, and which has almost made the machine worthless.

**Foul Murder.**

DURANT, Miss., Dec. 22.—The burning of Ben Nabor's residence last Monday night, in which it is supposed he had perished, turns out to be a foul murder, and the house was burned to conceal the crime. Three negroes entered Nabor's house while he was at supper, and literally chopped him to pieces with an ax. Their object was robbery. They secured \$11, a gold ring and a silver watch. Two of the negroes have been captured and are being held until the third one has been secured, when, undoubtedly, another roasting of human flesh will be held in the community.

**A Masonic Temple Burned.**

ADRIAN, Mich., Dec. 22.—The Masonic Temple, built in 1865 at a cost of \$85,000, was burned. It was occupied by all the Masonic lodges in the city, who retained the third and fourth floors, the second being occupied by attorneys, and the ground floor by the Lenawee County Savings bank, the United States Express company and McConnell's dry goods house. The latter loses \$30,000, with an insurance of \$18,000. The building was insured for \$20,000. Other losses will increase the aggregate considerably.

**To Kidnap "Baby Ruth."**

ARLENE, Kan., Dec. 22.—Letters written by one R. F. Rock and dated at Topeka, were found here and outlined a scheme for kidnaping Ruth Cleveland next month. Five people were named as implicated in the deal. It was at first thought to be a fake, but developments show that it is probably the scheme of a crank who has been hanging around the city recently, but who has gone east.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.—The firm of Schwartz & Graff, composed of Charles W. Schwartz and Albert Graff, wholesale dealers in carpets, matting and oil cloths, this city, has made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors to G. Harry Davis without preferences.

**Iron Hall Decision.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 22.—In the Iron Hall receivership matter, Judge Winters has ordered that the holders of checks or warrants issued against the order by the supreme sitting should make proof of their claims on or before Feb. 21 next.

## LABOR, TRUSTS AND LYNCHINGS.

**Views of Ex-President Harrison on These Much-Discussed Subjects.**

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.—Ex-President Harrison delivered an address at the commencement exercises of the Pierce business college in the Academy of Music.

**Strikes and Labor.**

Of strikes and labor agitation generally he said:

"It is a sad and dangerous fact that capital and labor are organized to fight each other; that the laboring man is taught to regard his employer as an antagonist—too often as an enemy—and that the greedy, vexed and impatient employer, resentful of what he regards as an unwarranted interference with his business, is sometimes too ready to treat a workman with a grievance as he would treat a jolting, unbalanced machine—throw it into the scrap pile. Like the armed peace now maintained in Europe, this situation is costly and dangerous. Every benevolent and thoughtful man is anxious and distressed. I suppose a just and perfect peace will not be established until the kingdom of the elder brother is set up throughout the world and the golden rule becomes the law of human life."

**Trusts.**

Speaking of trusts, Mr. Harrison said: "We have been most prodigate in our grants of these special powers, but the mistake will not be corrected, but duplicated, by a policy of destruction. Here, as elsewhere, passionate epithets hinder the truth and retard reform. Persecution has so strong a reaction that it may even popularize a corporation. The capital error in our legislation has been the failure to limit and to supervise corporate securities, to require that the stock shall represent an investment, and that the enterprise, that creditors may be secured and that the public may not be misled or the laborers' wages cut to pay interest or dividends on securities that do not stand for investments. The restraint of trusts and combines and corners by which some particular article of commerce is monopolized, either permanently or for a time, is another obvious and urgent duty. They unsettle that fair balance of things, that equality of opportunities which must be preserved, if the poor are to be content and the rich secure. But neither is this the work of thoughtless passion. What is done should be done with discrimination, calmness and justice."

**Lynchings.**

The ex-president condemned lynching in the following terms: "These frightful lynchings that the daily papers record, with their shocking incidents of cruelty, shame our civilization. The victims are the poor and weak, and the adequacy of the courts to punish such has never been impeached. The tendency of such acts is not to repress crime, but to propagate hate and to incite the vicious to revenge—to brutalize not only the participants, but those who read the bloody story. It is not enough silently, or even openly, to condemn such crime. We must make the sentiment of disapproval dominant, and boldly reinforce the officers of the law. If a crime is done in the name of temperance or labor, or of any other good cause, or hides under its skirts, the friend of that good cause should lead the chase after the lawbreaker, and never rest until they have thoroughly dissociated the good cause and the man."

**GIBBONS ON WEALTH.**

**Remarkable Interview With the Cardinal Printed Abroad.**

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The correspondent of The Chronicle sends a long interview with Cardinal Gibbons in Baltimore on the labor problem. The leading article in The Chronicle on the interview says that the writer is glad to learn that Cardinal Gibbons declares it to be sound Catholic doctrine that if the family can not decently be maintained the state is irreparably injured.

But, the editor adds, Cardinal Gibbons does not show any special moral courage in his proposed remedies. When reminded of such a blot on modern industrialism as the Standard Oil company, and asked whether the colossal wealth gained by such tactics as have enriched the Rockefellers, for instance, is not the fair prey of an enlightened community, his eminence replies: "We can not go back on what is done."

If this doctrine is to be taken literally, The Chronicle says, all that is necessary to be done in order to secure for your property the defense of the Catholic church is just to pile it up in the quickest way you can. Such a doctrine would be fatal even to the modest reform of progression in income tax. The cardinal dislikes strikes; so do we, but better a thousand times a strike than the perpetration of injustice which compels men to live below the standard of decency.

As for the coming conflict between the American democracy and the Catholic claim for the introduction of its own religious teaching into the public schools, or in lieu of that the demand for public money for the endowment of parochial schools, only one thing can prevent it, namely, the withdrawal by the Catholic church of its antediluvian claim. America is hardly likely to lag behind France in such a matter.

**Sleigh Struck by a Train.**

HOLLES, N. H., Dec. 22.—The Shooftly express collided near here with a sleigh containing four persons, demolishing the vehicle and killing three and fatally injuring the other occupant. The parties all belong in this town. Their names are Marcus and Charles H. Lund and Miss Alma Lund dead, and Miss Clara A. Stevens fatally injured.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Joe Choynski, the San Francisco boxer, and Steve O'Donnell of New Zealand were matched yesterday afternoon to fight to a finish at catch weights, Queensbury rules, within five to eight weeks for the best purse.

## A RECESS TAKEN.

**Congress Adjourns For the Holidays.**

**THE LAST DAY'S SESSION.**

**Senate Work Chiefly Confined to Executive Work The Hawaiian Question Occupies the Time of the House—It Will Be Taken Up as Soon as the House Convenes.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—In the senate yesterday a good part of the time was devoted to executive business and many nominations were confirmed. During the brief legislative session Mr. Mitchell of Oregon took occasion in securing an order for the reprinting of a memorial on the subject of bankruptcy to say that there was no justification for the impression throughout the country that all hope of bankruptcy legislation was now dead.

Mr. Proctor (Rep., Vt.) introduced a bill to annex the territory of Utah to the state of Nevada. Referred to the committee on territories.

The corrected house joint resolution provided for the holiday recess of congress until Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1894, was laid before the senate and concurred in.

The chair laid before the senate a communication from the secretary of state in response to the resolution of the senate calling for information as to whether permission had been granted any foreign cable company to land its cables or lines on the coast of the United States since March 1, 1893. The secretary of state said no such permission had been granted since March 1, 1893.

Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.) the author of the resolution to which the communication of the secretary of state was a reply, asked that the communication lie on the table, as he desired to call the attention of congress to some matters connected with it.

Then on motion of Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.) the senate, at 3:45 p. m., adjourned until Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1894.

**In the House.**

The Hawaiian matter figured prominently in the last session of the house before the holiday recess. Mr. Boutelle and Mr. Blair, each offered resolutions, the former calling on the secretary of the navy for the instructions whereby the admiral in charge of the naval forces at Honolulu was placed under the command of Commissioner Blount and the warrant therefor; the latter instructing the foreign affairs committee to investigate the question of fact relative to the Hawaiian revolution.

The substitute for the Hitt and Boutelle resolutions was also presented by the chairman of the foreign affairs committee. Debate on each of these resolutions was avoided by the prompt action of the speaker in referring them. Before adjournment Mr. Wilson gave notice that the debate on the Wilson bill would begin the day of the reconvening of congress, and Mr. McCreary also informed the house that within 10 days after meeting two days would be given for consideration of the Hawaiian resolution reported by the foreign affairs committee.

**BANK SWINDLER RUN DOWN.**

**One of the Most Noted Crooks of the Country Locked Up.**

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 22.—Lewis Paquet of Chicago was arrested here several days ago after a systematic, but unsuccessful attempt to swindle the local banks. In the light of later developments the arrest was a most important one, for instead of being a "greener," Paquet turns out to be one of the most noted bank crooks in the country. He has operated successfully throughout Indiana, Michigan, Ohio and Illinois, and rewards are offered for his capture in a number of instances.

His game was to visit the smaller cities, open up accounts at leading banks under assumed names, and after inspiring confidence by a system of checking and note collections with the aid of a pal, to suddenly flood the different institutions with worthless checks. On the same day he would make a grand withdrawal before clearance hours, and make a rapid departure, several thousand dollars in the clear.

V. T. Barker, cashier of the Kalamazoo (Mich.) National Savings bank, arrived yesterday and identified Paquet as the crook who had fleeced the different Kalamazoo banking institutions several months ago. His latest operations were at Logansport, Ind., and Danville, Ills.

**DISEASE WONDERFULLY PREVALENT**

**Physicians Busy Night and Day in South-eastern Indiana.**

MOORE'S HILL, Ind., Dec. 22.—All the physicians in towns and villages through this section of the state are busy night and day with their attendance upon the sick. Disease is wonderfully prevalent. If there has been a change in the state of affairs, it has been for the worse.

Instances of extreme suffering have not been wanting. South of Milan, one mile, lives the family of Jacob Stull. The family took sick one after another; and when a physician was summoned, he found that they were stricken with pneumonia.

The head of the family, his mother, his wife and her mother were all bedfast. An only son was left to nurse the sick. The doctor saw that the disease was about to attack the boy, who necessarily had to undergo great exposure. It was impossible to secure nurses in the neighborhood for there was sickness in almost all the other families.

This was the state of things for several days. The mother has since died, and the son, who so faithfully nursed the entire family, has escaped with only a slight attack.